PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy	3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, per week	20 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, per year	$10 00

Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fortunes For All

All who have purchased territory from Col. Bonsall are making money rapidly. His great patent as a copyright is having an immense sale. The following letter speaks for itself:

NEW CASTLE, LAWRENCE CO., PA., November 26th, 1867.

Col. J. W. Bensall, 81 Diamond street, Room No. 8,

DEAR SIR:—I am greatly delighted, I write you in regard to my success. I have just commenced operating in this county. In N. w Castle alone we clear $50, and can make a great deal of money in the county.

Your great patent and copyright excels anything I ever heard of for popularity with the people. I have ever heard of for popularity with the people. I have every reason to be satisfied with it. What will you take for (Messrs.) the adjoining county.

Signed,] Respectfully, &c., JAS. F. MOORHEAD.

Notion and Trimming House, No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Galvano Electro Metallic.

Insoles, Voltaic Belts and Armlets for the cure of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, cold feet and all diseases of the blood and nerves, readily adapting themselves to the shape of the foot and other parts of the body, and imparting a wonderful tone to the muscular and nervous system, regarding the circulation, and keeping the feet warm under all circumstances. Lord, Brooks & Sons, 611 Broadway, N. Y., sole Agents.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Diack, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Segars, Tobacco, &c

L. N. Fall, manufacturer and dealer in Havana and Domestic Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 184 Wood street, Junction of Liberty street. Call and examine.

Soldiers' Monument.

There will be a special meeting of the Ladies' Executive Committee of the Soldier's Monument Association, at Mrs. John Wade's, 276 Penn street, on Wednesday, November 27th, at 2 P. M.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The prize fight between Kelly and Collyer is off, the latter failing to provide a boat at Baltimore to take Kelly and party to the place named. Cusick has been arrested, and Kelly claims the stakes.

A fire at Plymouth, Mass., on Monday, destroyed Barne's building, and also destroyed several adjoining houses. Several fishing vessels were also damaged. Loss about $50,000, partly insured.

In the New York Constitutional Convention, on Monday, a resolution was introduced but laid over under the rules providing for the removal of the Convention from Albany to New York City after the first of January.

A Charleston dispatch says: It is reported that an election riot took place on Sunday night at Rockville, on Wadmullan Island, and a number of whites and blacks are said to have been killed. No authority for this information has been received, but detachments of troops were sent to the Island yesterday morning.

On Monday evening, at Bergen, New Jersey, a quantity of nitro-glycerine, used for blasting, exploded while in the hands of a workman who was holding it. In an instant all the inmates of the building were blown away, and of the house, not a fragment was left standing. Some of the men around the shop shared the same fate, while at the same instant a shock like an earthquake shook every building within a mile and a half of the scene. Every house adjacent was damaged.

Rev. Joseph Torry, Professor in the University of Vermont, died at Burlington yesterday morning, aged about seventy.

John S. and George D. Wise were on Monday presented by the Grand Jury, in Baltimore, for assault with intent to kill Edward A. Poiland.

The Pacific Hotel, corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Mo., and a row of two story frame buildings, were burned on Monday night. Very little furniture in the house was saved. All the guests escaped, but many lost their baggage. An old man, named Weatherby, from Crown Point, Indiana, while attempting to escape, leaped from the third story, by the water pipe, fell and broke his leg, and otherwise injured himself. The hotel was owned by Robt. L. Hall, and valued at $10,000. The furniture belonged to Mr. Noland, the landlord, and was not insured. The total loss was about fifty thousand dollars, one third insured.

The result of the Mississippi election is still doubtful. The Radicals claim a small majority.

The Memphis City College, on Beale street, was burned last night. Loss ten thousand dollars. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Weston arrived at Laporte, Indiana, at six fifteen yesterday evening. He remained there all night, and leaves this morning. He expects to arrive in Chicago at nine o'clock Thursday morning.

Randall's elevators and Novelty Mills, in Oswego, were destroyed by fire Monday night. The schooner Cognette was badly burnt. The flames spread to a lumber pile, destroying about 200,000 feet. Loss $75,000, partly insured.

Loaded boats continue to arrive at Albany slowly by canal. The difficulty is a lack of water on the level. Loaded boats left Buffalo as late as Monday for tide water.

Trains on the Macon and Augusta Railroad commenced running to Milledgeville, Ga., yesterday.

Later accounts from the Wadwallaw Islands show that the first statement of the riot was much exaggerated. No person was seriously hurt.

The Conservative Convention at Macon, Ga., promises to be fairly attended. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and delegates appointed. It is expected the Convention will issue an address, urging the people not to take part in the election for ratification of the reconstruction constitution, hoping by this means to defeat it.

A boiler at Lamar's cotton press, in Savannah, exploded yesterday morning, killing two negroes and seriously injuring the engineer. The building is a complete wreck.

BY MAILS.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that an army paymaster returned on Thursday from Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, Wadsworth, and other military posts, and reports that the health of the troops is excellent and that the country is looking finely, the lakes all open, and the weather during his trip as pleasant as September.

In the Canadian House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Cartier stated that the Provisional Government would take the first opportunity to obtain the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mrs. Howell, Jeff Davis's mother-in-law, died in Montreal on Monday.

The impression is almost universal in Charleston that owing to a lack of the requisite majority of registered voters, the Convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty-two thousand votes are required to insure the Convention, and only 25,000 persons are known to have voted in twenty districts out of thirty in the State.

On Saturday last Isaac Hall, a baker, living at No. 768 Third avenue, New York, was buried. On the Thursday preceding he was driving a horse and buggy through Central Park, accompanied by a lady friend, when the horse took fright and ran away. Mr. Hall being unable to control him. On turning the east end of the Mall he was thrown out and instantly killed, the lady escaping unhurt. On Thursday, two weeks previous, he was driving in the same buggy, and when near Jones's Wood the horse ran away, throwing out his wife, who was instantly killed, himself and little daughter escaping unhurt. His wife was also buried on Saturday.

Idaho papers of the 9th say that a large number of Indians visited Camp McDermott and professed friendship and desired to live with the whites. Eight of them left the camp stating that they would be gone three suns. It was ascertained that their designs were hostile. They were followed and killed. It is understood that those remaining in camp suffered some. The latest news from Mrs. Denville, captured by the Indians, states that she was not burned by the savages, but is still alive.

The Newburyport *Herald* states that the leading manufacturers of New England are now in consultation as to the course of proceeding in their business for the coming winter, and that the tendency is to continue production, but to reduce wages. In Maine the shipyards are reported to be nearly all idle.

The fight between Duffey and Ryan commenced at eleven o'clock Monday, one-half mile from Berea, Ohio. Seventy-seven rounds were fought in one hour and fifteen minutes. Ryan had the best of the fight. A raid by a large force of police from Cleveland, headed by Sheriff Nicols and Captain Frazee, came in on double quick, causing a grand flight in every direction. Duffey and three or four others were captured. This was the grand finale of the prize fight.

The foreman of the Toledo *Blade* office, Mr. Harvey Parmenter, was instantly killed early Monday morning, by the sudden giving away of the machinery by which the "forms" were sent to the press-room. He had just placed a form upon the sliding-table to go down, and must have been standing on it, for all went down with a horrible crash, through four floors to the basement, killing him instantly.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1867. NO. 66.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Proposed Restoration to Rank of Gens. Howard and Sickles.

THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

Senate Agrees to Adjourn the Present Session on Monday.

Proposed Substitution of Greenbacks for Currency.

Two-Thirds of the House in Favor of It.

Debate on the Payment of Government Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1867.

Senate.

To-day's proceedings in the Senate were without interest or importance. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill and petition for the restoration of Generals Howard and Sickles to the rank and position from which they were recently mustered out.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that the office of Assistant Attorney General shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate. In doing so he spoke of Buckley, the present incumbent of that office, as a gentleman who had been guilty of unjustifiable and impudent abuse of Congress.

A resolution for the adjournment of the present session at 11:30 on Monday was debated and amended to read 12, and passed. In the course of the debate, Mr. Sumner repeated substantially the speech he made so often last session, charging the President with being a wicked man, who was attempting to keep alive the rebellion commenced by Jeff. Davis in order to give him even half an hour to do mischief in. He might, during that time, make appointments which would be good until the last day of the next session.

Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman and Fessenden also took part in the debate, but no new points were elicited.

The Senate at one o'clock held a short executive session, but took no final action upon any of the appointments before it.

House of Representatives.

In the House the session was devoted principally to the introduction of bills and resolutions. The most important among the latter was introduced by Mr. Ross, of Illinois, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill as early as possible withdrawing the National Bank currency, and substituting greenbacks therefor. A motion to lay the proposition on the table was lost by a vote of 51 to 101, the Western members without distinction of party voting in the negative. The subject was finally referred to the Committee without instructions, but the vote as above stated is generally considered as indicating a disposition on the part of the House to legislate the national bank circulation out of existence.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made an hour's speech attacking Gen. Butler's financial views and maintaining that the faith of the Government had been pledged in its legislative and executive capacity to the payment of its bonds in gold.

Gen. Butler replied in an hour's speech defending his financial views and declaring that where the law did not explicitly provide for the payment of the bonds in coin, they should be paid in legal tender notes. The respective speakers each pulled out of their pocket a legal tender and national bank note to read the extract from the laws printed on them, thereby creating no little amazement. The greatest interest was manifested in the debate, and the House voted unanimously to give Gen. Butler another hour to finish in.

General Carey intends at an early day to introduce a bill to call in and cancel the National Bank circulation, and pay off the Five-Twenties due in 1867, in legal tenders.

The Committee of Ways and Means organized this morning, but transacted no business of importance.

The petitions of one hundred white citizens of Pennsylvania, and forty colored persons in Kentucky, were presented in the House to-day, asking for the impeachment of the President.

The first bill to be considered by the House Committee on Commerce is one declaring St. Louis a port of entry.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 26, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from the Union League Club, asking Congress to prevent the mustering out of the volunteer service of Gens. Sickles and Howard. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill relative to appointments of Assistant Attorney General, providing that the same shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Wilson suggested that the propriety of this matter would be seen, in view of the slanders and libels on the country which had emanated from that department of late months. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the President was asked to communicate any additional correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Motley, late Minister to Vienna.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a joint resolution that the President and the Speaker of the House adjourn their respective houses without day on Monday next at 11:30 o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that it be made 12 o'clock. Would not Mr. Grimes be asked, before to the President one half hour within which he could take advantage of their absence to make an appointment which, as the next Congress might act until midsummer or autumn, might be valid until the last day of that session?

Mr. GRIMES modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. SHERMAN did not see that any object could be gained by passing the resolution. The desired purpose would be attained without taking that course.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought there was no great danger to be apprehended from a hiatus of half an hour, but if the resolution to adjourn met might be had five minutes before twelve. There should be some slight intermission, and certainly no harm could be done in five minutes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was immaterial to him whether they adjourned to-day or next month, but he protested against any such resolution as had been advanced. Congress should pursue the even tenor of its way. When they had a President of the United States, they should trust him as such, and not anticipate some terrible thing, but not take the consequences of his own acts, and they should do their own duty. He did not believe the Union was to be injured or destroyed by a few minutes time. What they did should be done with reference to their convenience, and with no particular regard to what some one might suppose or what some other person might do.

Mr. SUMNER made further remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the Senator from Massachusetts undertook to govern his action as Senator by some suspicion in regard to what another Department of Government might do, he might do so, but he (Trumbull) should vote on this question with reference to his duty as a member of this body, without undertaking to anticipate the doings of illegitimate acts by another department of the Government. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. It was not his purpose, nor his province, nor was it consistent with his sense of public duty, to make an attack upon, nor defend the President, nor would he be placed in position for so doing. He should vote on the resolution without reference to the President of the United States, and be governed in his action by what seemed to him proper for the convenience of Congress and for the best interest of the people at large.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and after a few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate for adjournment to-morrow till Monday next was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Referred.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law against any further contraction at present of non-interest bearing notes, and that no decrease thereof equal to the amount of outstanding compound interest notes.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BLAINE, directing General Grant to communicate to the House all correspondence addressed by him to the President on the subject of the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan; also, any correspondence or order in his office showing the condition of the Fifth Military District prior to the passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill, and any recommendations he may have made thereon, and what steps if any were taken by the civil authorities to carry out such recommendations; also, all correspondence in reference to difficulties in Baltimore touching the police commissioners and other matters prior to 1866, and in reference to the proposed mission of the General of the army to Mexico in 1865.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that the resolution also call for the correspondence in reference to Gen. Sickles.

Mr. BLAINE consented to the modification, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the practicability of paying the army once a week, instead of every two months, as now provided by law.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed to report whether there are any reasons why the Freedmen's Bureau be continued beyond the time now limited by law.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the means of obtaining a sufficient supply of pure air for the Hall of Representatives, was offered by Mr. BROMWELL, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Alabama Convention, praying the repeal of the cotton tax from the 1st of September last. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MUNGEN, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to meters to be attached to stills, whether adopted, and with what result. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution for the repeal of the tax on cotton, and on productions of manufacturing and mechanical interests, except distilled spirits, malt liquor and tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a resolution was adopted asking the President for full information as to pardons granted to persons convicted of perjury and counterfeiting.

Mr. PIKE offered a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means inquire as to the expediency of a tax on United States bonds of one per cent.; also of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds subject to State and municipal taxation, and not to Congressional taxation, and exchangeable for outstanding bonds at the option of the holder, and providing for the payment of the tax paid by national banks to the Treasurer of the State in which the banks are located. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead law of 1862 as to prohibit the further sale of public lands except on conditions requiring their settlement and improvement. Adopted.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill providing for the withdrawing from circulation of National Bank currency, and supply the same with greenbacks.

Mr. SPALDING objected to the resolution being made mandatory, but subsequently withdrew his objection.

Mr. ROSS moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, only giving 19 affirmative votes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. ROSS, in order to test the sense of the House moved to lay it on the table, yeas 51, nays 101.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that the word "required" be substituted for "instructed."

Mr. ROSS consented. After debate, the motion to refer was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Committee on Rules was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that no resolutions taken by the Committee be reported unless so directed by the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURNE also asked leave to offer a resolution declaring it the judgment of the House that there shall be no further appropriations of public lands for railroad purposes.

Mr. MAYNARD objected. The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. BAKER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of modifying the existing laws so as to protect the contraction of the currency, of reducing tax on distilled spirits, and reporting a more economical means of collecting it; repealing the tax on cotton, and substituting a tax on revenue which would yield only sufficient, with the surplus in the treasury, to pay the expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt, &c. Adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution that the Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taking a census in the Southern States, and report to the extent that he requested.

Question—Would you volunteer your services? Answer—No, sir.

Question—Have, as far as you recollect, did you first converse with the President upon the subject treated in the paper? Answer—I do not recollect.

Question—And when since then? Answer—The President and I, when we have conversed upon it, have expressed our views in our opinions exactly. I appropriated his course very fully in the Senate, and he did certainly express a number of the Reconstruction Administration. We had some little conversation at that time, and possibly I may have given a sketch of the letters from Davis referred to by me in my former testimony. He desired specially well informed upon the subject, and I was anxious for this purpose. He desired specially well informed upon the subject, and I was anxious for this purpose. He desired specially well informed upon the subject, and I was anxious for this purpose

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

STATE TAXATION ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Immediately before the last State election, the Democratic papers throughout the State made a clamor in regard the financial officers of the State having imposed a new and unheard of tax upon the various counties. The history of this affair is very briefly as follows: On the 23d of February, 1866, the Legislature passed an act repealing the State tax on real estate known as the three mill tax. This withheld from the State Treasury something over one million and a half dollars each year, leaving something under $300,000 of State taxes on the personal property. The State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, as a State Revenue Board, in April, 1866, had made a new assessment of the value of personal property, and instead of $75,000,000 had fixed $202,829,941 40. This we believe was mainly based on the returns made to the United States Marshals in 1860, and in some counties (Allegheny for example) there was an increase of five-fold, or from about two millons by the actual return on the assessors' books to over eleven millions by the action of the State Revenue Board. The whole aggregate in this State, was $666,000. The financial officers of the State proposed to the last Legislature to fix this at $300,000, to be apportioned on the counties on the same basis. The Senate passed such a bill, but it was not understood or else overlooked in the House. The result was that the counties were called upon for more than double what had been proposed. Allegheny county was called upon for some $35,000, instead of $17,051 42.

We think that the next Legislature should repeal the whole of this tax on personal property, after the counties shall have paid up the assessment of 1867. This can be done, and still pay off the State debt as rapidly as it ought to be reduced. The entire State debt, deducting about $12,000,000 of bonds held by the Treasurer, is only a little over twenty millions of dollars. The State has been reducing her debt fully one million and three-quarters per annum lately. If let alone, the entire debt will be paid off in about twelve years. But large portions of these State loans are held by persons who prefer not to have them paid off. The war debt of the National Government imposes so heavy a taxation on the productive industry of the State, that we would recommend the repeal of this tax on personal property. Without this, the annual revenues of the State will reach nearly five million dollars, and a reduction of one million three or four hundred thousand annually of our present debt would extinguish it in about seventeen years. This present tax on personal property is vexatious to the local assessing and collecting officers, and has been the cause of great complaints in regard to its apportionment among the various counties of the State. The bill passed last winter by the Senate would be much freer from objection than the present, but the simplest way will be for the Legislature to repeal the whole. The State Government will be supported then by a tax on corporations and the proceeds of licenses, and the local city, county, township and ward authorities will have this real and personal estate upon which to base local taxation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Such a thing as a periodical amendment to their constitution would make European statesmen stare. In the old world written constitutions in our sense of the word are almost unknown. Theirs are derived from certain concessions of kings and Emperors to their subjects, or from certain reservations of power from the legislative department to the people. Ours have a different origin, they have generally been agreed upon by conventions, elected by the people, and afterwards submitted to a popular vote for ratification. In the national government amendments first pass Congress by a two-thirds vote, and when ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislature become a part of the fundamental law. The amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by three-fourths of the States in the Union. A proclamation to that effect was made, and hence it is recognized as adopted. The later Constitutional amendments submitted in 1866, have been approved by most of the loyal States; but the claim now set up, that the rebel States are in the Union, has caused considerable diversity of opinion to exist, as to whether these latter amendments are a part of our fundamental law or not. If the ten rebel States are to be counted, certainly these are not yet adopted.

The old Constitution of Pennsylvania made no provision for calling a convention, or for any way of amending the State Constitution. The Legislature passed an act under which the Convention of 1837-38 was held, and our present Constitution adopted. This one provides a way whereby once in five years, after an amendment has passed two successive Legislatures, and then been submitted to a vote of the people, it becomes a part of the Constitution. Under this provision our State Constitution has been amended in 1851, in 1857 and in 1864.

Whenever only one or two amendments are desired to be submitted, this mode is a very simple one and of ready application. But many persons think that the time for a Constitutional Convention in this State has come; these generally propose a greater number of amendments than could be submitted under the present process. These amendments, if a convention is called, would in all probability be legion. That at least has been the result in New York, where a State Constitutional Convention was authorized. It was in session some two or three months and then found it had hardly commenced its business. The financial officers of the State Government have decided that they will not pay any further salaries to the members of that Convention. If they proceed to finish their business, it will have to be a labor of love. The new Legislature are probably hostile to the proposed amendments and will not liberalize the law to enable the members to receive any further pay. We are, therefore, likely to have a new experiment in American legislation tried—to see how a convention works without pay. We hope they will go on and work out the problem. The members are likely to talk a good deal less on this system than when paid. Perhaps, if this New York experiment is a success, Pennsylvania and other States will follow, and try this new system of amending our State Constitutions. Of one thing we have no doubt; the debates will not be as long, by one-tenth, as under the pay system. But possibly such a convention can in a few days give us the cream of generally demanded amendments, and leave the skim milk for the future.

THE HURRICANE OFF LABRADOR.—The hurricane off the coast of Labrador, some time ago reported, was a very severe and destructive one. Letters from there state that, on the 9th of October, thirty-seven persons perished, and over thirty vessels were lost, involving a destruction of property estimated at $900,000 in gold.

CENTRALIZATION AND UNITY.

Men who look out timidly into the future are apt to think that enlargement and extension of national boundaries tend to ultimate disintegration and destruction. Let a few miles be added to the territory of a nation, and it was straightway predicted that ruin was before the people, that a government thus continually enlarging its boundaries must of necessity fall to pieces through lack of binding force by its own weight. The crumbling into pieces of the vast Empire of ALEXANDER, and the later fall and disintegration of the Roman Empire were fruitful themes for lugubrious orations and predictions of woe, and the nation which ventured upon an enlargement of its territory was looked upon as master of its coffin and chartering the hearse in which to be "rattled over the stones" to the graveyard of buried Empires. It is forgotten that the Empires of the past existed under conditions vastly different from those which now are found. What for them was a work of months is now accomplished in a few moments. Intelligence, which it was impossible to transmit at all oftentimes, can now be transmitted with the speed and certainty of lightning. An expedition which then would have involved the wearisome toil of months of marching, exposed to all the uncertainties and inclemencies of season and climate, are now accomplished while the soldier sleeps, or is seated in complete protection, and exempt from wasting toil. So that, in a very brief period, a Government can mass its force fresh for the battle at almost any spot to resist an enemy or to suppress a domestic insurrection. Too little account, moreover, is taken by such persons, of the wonderful activity of the age—an activity which, for the future, must be ever on the increase—the constant transitions and migrations both actual and possible, and the consequent assimilation and blending into one common condition and character of peoples greatly different, so that soon the most remote are not greatly different from the older and more central.

Railroads and telegraphs, a postal system prompt and certain, the printing press, cheap and speedy traveling, quick and certain intercommunication, are strong guarantees for the permanence of an advantageous union, and render much less likely the disruption of ties once existent than did the circumstances of former ages. The spirit, therefore, of the present age is that of consolidation and absorption. Gradually but surely in every department, the larger are extending their power by the absorption and aggregation of the smaller. The day for the breaking up into fragments seems to have passed away, and the period for gathering and cementing to have come. A vast area—spanning a continent—now that it can be traversed and governed with as much ease and certainty as the minature republics of antiquity, presents great charms as it possesses great advantages. In perfect accord with this spirit of the age was the movement of GARIBALDI for the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope and a united Italy. Such was also the breaking down of the little kingdoms which had been existent in Germany and their subjugation to the rising power of Prussia. Such was also the recent acquisition of Alaska, and the earlier annexation on our southern and western borders. The same tendency crops out in the efforts made now, as never before, in the different and related divisions of the general Church of CHRIST for unification and the merging of their minor differences in the submission to the greater principles and purposes of the kingdom of JESUS, in which all may act in unison and harmony.

The Consolidated City.

The city of Pittsburgh, since the consolidation of the Middle District, has ample room to grow, and has territory enough to make one of the largest inland cities on the continent. Although all was not gained by consolidation that should have been, yet we have made a gigantic stride in the right direction, and in a few years at most the Northern and Southern Districts will come in. The Philadelphia *North American*, in alluding to this subject, throws out some suggestions which are worth consideration. It says: While perfect consolidation is not reached, Pittsburgh gains some territory and population and makes a homogeneous absorption of the remaining districts. Indeed, the new city includes so much more territory than the old, that it cannot fail to overshadow completely the remaining portions of that hasty-organized consolidation. As it affords ample scope for a city of any size or population, the city plan will of course be extended over it, new streets and avenues laid out, a parks purchased, and improvements will start forward at once. This Central district is situated very much like New York, and in process of time it will be very apt in its many similar characteristics, for the business of all parts of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, &c., to dense in the end of the peninsula, and as the trade and population increases there will be the same rise in ground values and architectural display and confidence in the immense future of the city. The friends of consolidation have it in their power to make their own hands. If they exhibit a due spirit of enterprise in the improvement of their new city, by means of superior paving, drainage, roads, good police, parks, and public buildings, they will draw back to them thousands of those who have been so eager to settle in Allegheny and other suburbs. On the contrary, if it be neglected, and their city attractive, agreeable and affording more facilities for business—more conveniences to residents than any of the outlying districts that have hitherto dazzled so much of its growth We estimate that the policy, since the consolidation of Philadelphia, has left as home capital, enterprise, population, business and moral worth that would else have gone to enrich other cities.

Our Latest Acquisition.

Borneo, a province which Secretary Seward is reported to have purchased for the use of the Government, is an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying under the equator, and next to Australia, the largest in the world, being about seven times the size of Cuba. While its outline is but slightly indented by bays and inlets, the mouth of twenty rivers, all navigable, on an average, one hundred miles, for vessels drawing not more than twelve feet of water, can be counted along the northwest coast, affording safe shelter and anchorage-ground for shipping. But the main reason, doubtless, which has influenced Mr. Seward in making the purchase is the existence of gold mines, the mouth of which are best furnished by the Archipelago, which crops out abundantly at the northern and southern extremities of the island. The population comprises a large number of half-civilized tribes, who live partially by fishing and hunting, but mostly by agriculture. The Malays are the ruling class. No price is mentioned as the purchase-money of the province in Borneo, but doubtless the sum is small compared with the accruing benefits of a naval and shipping station for coal and water supplies.

The Manchester Executions.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The profound agitation of the English nation in view of the executions at Manchester on Saturday, cannot fail to recall to the American mind the trial and death of old John Brown, of Ossawatomie, Virginia in that act signed her own death-warrant. A few years of time, but centuries of history, have elapsed since then, and the criminal of Harper's Ferry now stands confessed as the forerunner of a resistless revolution. The scenes are strikingly and significantly parallel. In both the executed men were convicted of civil crimes by regularly established tribunals, but both in a dark way represented a mighty movement. In both cases the act—the technical crime—was a protest, dumb and blind, perhaps, but still a human protest against a great wrong. Whenever, for any causes, men are willing to die, it is time for governments to be cautious.

The Cholera at Havana.

A correspondent, under date of Nov. 18th, writes: The cholera, or at least the malady which has received that title, and which, according to popular rumor, is daily calling for numerous victims, is fast disappearing, an order having already been issued by the authorities not to receive any more patients in the temporary hospitals. The number of deaths reported from cholera is about four times the number of persons deceased from all diseases. As we have only one cemetery, it becomes a matter of inquiry where the dead bodies are carried to and what becomes of them. But one death has occurred in the navy, and about fifty have been recorded among the troops stationed here. Very explicit orders have been issued by the authorities in regard to a thorough cleansing of the city.

The Tariff on Coal.

The coal owners of Nova Scotia are petitioning the Parliament of Canada for a retaliatory tariff on coal, so that the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario may be compelled to buy coal of Nova Scotia instead of the United States. This is because the New England market for Nova Scotian coal is destroyed by our tariff. A scientific cotemporary suggests that the best form of protection for the Canucks and Blue-noses is that which is found "beneath the wings of the all-fired, omnipotent, screaming, American eagle."

THE DROUGHT IN ILLINOIS.—There is serious suffering throughout the State for the want of rain. There are towns in Central Illinois where people have to buy their water, and have no little difficulty in getting it by paying for it. Added, the losses by fires sweeping across the prairies like the wind, destroying fences, buildings and stacks and garners of grain, render the drought the more fearful, and the prayers for rain the more earnest.

FROM THE DUNKARD OIL REGIONS.

Suspension of Mining Operations—Gold Bearing Quartz Found in the Amber Shaft—The Oil Production.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARMICHAELS, PA., Nov. 23, 1867.

Mining operations have been suspended for some time at the shaft of the Amber Gold Mining Company. It is rumored that gold bearing quartz has been found, specimens having been exhibited by the workmen. The shaft is closed, and it is impossible to get accurate information, as the operators will not admit any one.

The production of oil still continues about the same. Mr. Robert Maple, the patriarch, concluding that "it is not well for man to be alone," has recently been united in the bonds of wedlock to a widow lady of Morgantown, West Virginia. Mr. Maple is far on the "silver side" of eighty, and his partner is of very "mature years." Though we can hardly expect "long life," yet we unite with her friends in wishing "much happiness" to the proprietor of "Maple Farm" and his bride. L.

The Salem Lecture.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Friend Ellis, in his review of Rev. Clarke's lecture on Thursday evening last, so writes as to leave the impression on the mind of the reader that the lecturer believed with the "Broad Gauge Church" that Reason is the only "true light of the world." Now, it was my privilege to hear Mr. Clarke's lecture, and I listened with close attention to the whole of it, and although he showed the importance of every man's individuality, free-agency and responsibility, yet it was always with the clear recognition of the supremacy of the Higher will, and the model life of Christ as the only pattern and guide. The lecturer denounced creeds in so far as they were hindrances to true living and true working, as accountable for many of the heartburnings, in the new times and new issues of society. He showed how men are apt to run at cross purposes with their own faculties, and at *right angles with God's will concerning them;* how life's duties become confused when men adopt the modes and creeds of others merely for the sake of their letter; how men want to do what they have no commission to do, no ability to do, and what their fellowmen do not expect or desire them to do. Mr. Clarke condemned only that semblance or show of religion which passes current among the people on the credit of its color of piety, but consisted on the genuine power of Christ's gospel in the heart. His illustrations were somewhat unique, and I noted the following: "Men want to sweep grandly round in their religious and social circles, beheld by many eyes, and they make as awkward a swing of it as a brawling politician, swinging the circle of a dozen States, trying to be President." "The moon would make terrible work of it, trying to run the orbit of the sun." "No two stars could exchange circuits for a round, like two Methodist preachers." In criticising and denouncing men's disposition to imitate, exchange work and copy thought and life, the lecturer but illustrated the plain teachings of the Bible. For the Gospel is new and true to every individual in the race, and adapts itself to his faculties, circumstances and wants. He showed how one man should not try to do another man's work, but rather to so mould himself and his surroundings as to find out exactly what he was made for, and what his own special mission in the world, and live accordingly.

As the lecturer seemed to speak from enlarged notes, doubtless his lecture could be reported *verbatim*, and if so, I think, taken as a whole, it would be considered neither a conservative sermon nor a "Broad Church" heresy, but a lecture on the special topic announced. No man's religious faith should be gauged from a single lecture on a social or secular subject.

Respectfully, W. M.

Affairs in Charleston.

A correspondent gives the following view of affairs in Charleston, S. C.:

There is considerable commotion among the members of the present city government and their immediate friends on account of a rumor to the effect that General Canby is about to remove from office those having expired, and the usual election to fill their places having been prohibited, they now hold office under the sufferance of the military authorities. It is well known that there is hardly an officer of the existing municipal organization who could take the test oath, so that if it is to be a matter of continuance in office, it will immediately occasion a complete revolution in the city councils. It is not considered probable, however, that in such an event the negroes would obtain any considerable influence in the control of city affairs; for General Canby is known to prefer white appointees, as a rule, where suitable loyal men can be had; and as a large majority are quite enough Northern men resident in the city to afford a proper field for selection, few weeks probably will determine this matter.

The cotton trade along the wharves is now quite lively, and imparts a degree of briskness to the business of the city at large. The steamers leaving here daily for Northern ports are gorged with freight; and, as a beginning, we have one steamer (hopefully named the *Republic*) plying regularly between Charleston and Liverpool. I hear that her owners are well pleased at the success which their venture is meeting.

The drama, so unusually bare of amusements, is having a surfeit in that line just now. Three circuses in succession have held forth their prancing steed and clap-trap attractions, and have relieved the pockets of the freed people of a vast quantity of fractional currency which might otherwise have found its way into the savings banks; and to-night a third rival dramatical company begins a brief season at an improvised theater, promising to wind up their engagement with a provincial representation of the "Black Crook."

Archbishop Manning on the Papal Question.

The London *Star*, of the 15th inst. says, Yesterday morning a solemn high mass was celebrated in Moorfields Chapel for the repose of some of the Papal soldiers who have fallen in Italy. A large number of Roman Catholic clergy of the metropolis were present, including Manning assisted in the ceremony, and afterwards preached a sermon on Rome and the Papacy. He maintained that Rome was the capital of Christendom and not of Italy, and said that any attempt to disturb the temporal sovereignty of the Pope should be denounced by the entire Catholic church. Non-intervention on the part of any Catholic nation when the Pope's position was attacked would be nothing less than absolute apostacy. Referring to the conduct of the Italian government as regarded the Garibaldian invasion, his Grace asked was it not strange that so powerful an army as that of Italy, instead of at once crushing a petty band of marauders, should have merely followed in their path and awaited the inevitable consequences? He knew well what Englishmen would say, if the American had adopted the same plan on the occasion of the Fenian raid in Canada. Notwithstanding the hundreds of the Pope's enemies, who were composed of the seditious, unbelieving and anti-Christian of all nations, the Vicar of Jesus Christ remained undisturbed and undisguised in the chair of Peter. The soldiers who had died in the defense of the Holy See had died in a noble cause, and were entitled to the praises and prayers of the whole Catholic world. The infidel enemies of Pious IX. could not deny that there was no juster prince or more merciful ruler. The only charge they could make against him was that he was a priest, and an Englishmen, alas! no other circumstance was needed to justify his dethronement. His Grace, towards the conclusion of his sermon, rejoiced that the prayers and hard sufferings of the return of the Italian people to the Catholic spirit, which had been their glory in the past.

THE METHODIST CENTENARY.—The latest statistical exhibit of the Methodist Episcopal Church shows that the Centenary year yielded an increase of members which surprised all—102,925; but the present ecclesiastical year shows a gain of 112,573. The gains of the two years amount to 215,504, over twenty-three per cent. on the whole membership of 1865—hard on to one-fourth of the entire church membership. The increase of church edifices for the year has been 676; of parsonages, 256. The returns show an increase of the value of the kind of property amounting to nearly seven million of dollars, the parsonage property alone being about a million. The regular ministerial force has been much reduced by the [illegible] workers; the local ministry by 313. The Centenary contributions are estimated at seven millions—the greatest voluntary contribution ever made to religion in one year in the history of Christendom.

WHISKY A NECESSITY.—A novel case has just been tried in the Circuit Court at Kenosha. Mr. Mason had conveyed to Mr. Washburn his farm, and had taken from the latter a bond for his maintenance during life. The bond expressed, among other things, the providing of food and drink. Mr. Mason claimed that whisky was one of the necessaries for his proper maintenance, because the peculiar condition of his health required it. Mr. Washburn declined to furnish him with intoxicating drinks, alleging that they were not essential to his physical life. Whereupon Mr. Mason brought a suit for damages. Four physicians were sworn, and gave testimony in respect to the necessity of stimulants in the daily food of Mr. Mason. We are not informed of the general import of the testimony, but that the plaintiff obtained a verdict of $62.

WHY SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS HAVE FAILED.—The Charleston *Mercury* suggests a philosophical reason for the general failure of Southern emigrants who have sought their fortunes in Brazil and other countries. Generally, it says, the very act of emigrating implies enterprise, firmness, fortitude and courage. It is just the reverse with the Southern men who have abandoned their country in disgust since the war. They have done so "because they lack the firmness, fortitude, courage and enterprise necessary to endure and cope with their untoward circumstances." Such people generally fail anywhere, and under the circumstances the country can well spare them.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The emigration from the German States to this country is having a marked effect upon the population of some of them. During the last ten years Mecklenburg has lost twelve per cent. of her inhabitants in this way.

An English View of the American Debt—The Tariff.

(From the London Times, Nov. 13.)

The public debt of the United States is officially returned at two thousand six hundred and thirty million dollars—that is, about five hundred and twenty millions sterling of our money. That it should stand at so large a figure two years and a half after the complete termination of the war may be a disagreeable matter to the sanguine financiers of the Union, but is no more than was foreseen by lookers-on. The accumulation of such a debt in four years, and the difficulty of dealing with it are terrible novelties to the American mind, which has faced many impossibilities, but not till now the task of repaying a real debt of old European proportions. Nor is the task made more agreeable by the reflection that a high tariff, which was a principal cause of the war, has become its principal consequence. The European debt has been thoroughly educated and inured to debt. We find ourselves scarcely able to separate indebtedness from our simplest notion of a civilized and respectable State. We all owe more or less, generally rather more than less, and any State which enjoys a character for solvency which goes on paying dividends without having to borrow for the purpose. If it can do this, the sum total of its obligations can be left to the attention of posterity. For even more definite reasons we are able to offer substantial comfort to the United States. Our own debt, instead of being a little over five hundred millions, stands, after half a century of economy and sinking funds, at eight hundred millions. This debt has to be paid out of a territory that cannot be increased, and from resources limited to that area, instead of out of the continent which the United States are rapidly overrunning and absorbing. It must be added that by far the greater part of the American debt is in terminable annuities, it will expire of itself in a few years without the aid of national debt commissioners. Then, four hundred and sixty million dollars—about ninety millions in our money—of the American debt bears only currency interest, and is, therefore, lighter and more tractable. More than four hundred million dollars—about eighty millions in our money—bears no interest, and is, in fact, the paper currency of the Union, which, it appears, keeps afloat much more of the circulating medium than we do. Further, against the total debt must be put more than one hundred million dollars of coin, and more than thirty millions of currency, in the Treasury, which, in effect, brings the debt, less cash, under five hundred million British pounds sterling. The annual interest payable on such a debt in this country would be about sixteen millions sterling. The annual interest on the American debt is considerably more than twice that sum, because it is not only interest, it is also repayment of capital, and while it is paid the debt is paid too. Considering what we paid, and are still paying, and shall leave our children to pay for the pleasure of taking our part in a continental settlement which has long since been settled, let not a wreck behind, we may consider that the Americans have bought the last keystone of their Union arch cheaply. Even at the present rate, and with a certain degree of disappointment, they are not unlikely to pay off their debt in twenty years.

But the shoe pinches. The Americans are not used to debt. They never will be used to it. They know nothing of tithes or rines, and they have always associated high taxation with despotism, oligarchies and established churches. The Union is most justifiably, and most resolutely, determined to pay its debt to the last dollar; but this can only be done by distributing the burden as evenly as possible. That is evidently the leading idea of the people, and we are not sure that it has not been carried further than could be prescribed by the financial cunning of those older communities. Equality, however, there must be in the United States as much as in everything else; and it is sought by enveloping everybody, every consumer, every producer, every manufacturer, every master, every man, every article made, and every material out of which it is made, with a uniform atmosphere of financial pressure. The pleas for exemption, which have been successfully urged in the interest of a sacred character, in favor of the clergy and industry are not listened to there. The only inequality—and an inequality it is on the very face of it—is that which is found in the immense duties upon all imported goods, out of all proportion to those of home manufacture. We beg the Americans to do us usual little of justice in this matter. There is not a corner of complaint in this country at the excessive duties with which our industry is clogged at the American Custom House. We see they are resolved to pay their debt, and therefore it is that our manufacturers have not yet thought it necessary for the purpose. The American manufacturers themselves neither follow our example of patience nor remember the load of prohibits made by their fathers. Congress were told, were impending, and we were to prepare for times of difficulty. The year that has elapsed has brought us indeed clearer feelings to America as well as to European politics is now done to the temperate and friendly spirit in which England has examined and considered those questions once supposed to be sources of difficulty and danger. I believe that not only the government, but *the people of America take juster views of these questions now than they did a year ago* [cheers.] not unnaturally, I am sure, in some degree by the representations of my noble friend near me, the Foreign secretary, [cheers,] and I have every reason to believe that the present Congress, government, that we shall maintain between England and America those feelings of thorough friendship, which I trust will ever subsist between two countries that have so many material interests, and by every moral sentiment which should unite nations. [Loud cheers.] is our domestic position less satisfactory! Her Majesty's ministers, with the noble and generous aid of a patriotic Parliament, has been able since we last met in this hall to settle a question which was a source of chronic irritation and feebleness to the State. [Loud cheers.] It embarrassed the Crown, made Parliament ridiculous, and Europe contemptible in the eyes of Europe; our government for fifteen years declaring that a redistribution of power in the State was necessary, and no one competent to bring it about. Her Majesty's government, aided and assisted by a patriotic Parliament, have introduced and carried a measure with that object. [Loud and continued cheering.] I believe that it is one that will carry concord among classes; that the nation favorably accepts the arrangement, and that history will consecrate its consequences.

Population of Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts census, taken in 1865, gave the population of the State at 1,267,031; males 602,010, females 665,021; showing an excess of 63,000 females over the number of males. Of the total population, 828,195 are natives of the State. The foreign element is relatively most numerous in Suffolk county, (Boston,) where 33.12 per cent. of the whole population are foreign born. The number of dwellings was returned at 208,698. Of the 10,167 colored persons in Massachusetts, 2,348 are found in Boston, and 1,517 in New Bedford, and in 58 towns there is no colored person. The largest numbers in the table of occupations of females are, domestics, 36,393; operatives, 20,152, and teachers, 6,050.

Mr. Dickens is receiving the courtesies of some of the Boston literati. He has already been dined by Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell and several others, and it is evident that entertainers and entertained are mutually gratified.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent writing from Florence, October 12, says that most Americans have absented themselves from the city, owing to fears of the epidemic. He, however, found Hiram Powers hard at work in giving his finishing touches to the "Last of the Tribes." It represents an Indian girl looking back toward the scenes of childhood as she departs forever. The sculptor is likewise at work upon a model of his dead friend, Edward Everett.

—Rev. Dr. Sears, Secretary of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund, writes from Stanton, Virginia, that the people are very hospitable, social and kind. "We feel quite at home among them. Provisions are excellent in quality, and cheap. We are all improving in health. . . . I bear much from the Northern papers about Southern excitement. I see very little of it. I find very little except in the customs of the people, to remind me that I am a Northern man."

—Three ladies of Springfield, Mass., all suffering from a severe headache on Sunday night, were induced to take as a remedy some kind of a vegetable extract manufactured by a German woman. The result was violent spasms and cramps, vomiting and purging, and it required the services of a physician to save them from death. They had taken a virulent and active poison.

—Miss Rebecca Clapp, nearly ninety-one years old, walked from New Braintree to West Brookfield, Mass., seven miles, on the last day of October, to pay her taxes and save the discount. She carried a heavy bundle, and the next day walked home. Miss Clapp has accumulated $30,000, and owns a large farm on which she lives alone.

—The following singular relationship exists in a family now living in Kentucky. A father and son married two sisters, and took their mother to board with them. The father and wife have a daughter; the son and wife a son. These are the relationships: One great-grandmother, two grandmothers, one grandfather, two fathers, three mothers, three sons, three daughters, three aunts, two uncles, one nephew, one niece, three sisters, two brothers, two cousins, two husbands, two wives, two mothers-in-law, two sons-in-law.

—The Albany *Journal* says: Some of the papers are complimenting General Spinner because several billions of money have passed through his hands without the loss of a dollar. This is all well enough where the General is not known. But here we would as soon think of complimenting the sun for shining as Gen. Spinner for being honest. Like the daylight of dogs "to bark and bite," neither of them can help it, for in the language of the primer, "God hath made them do so."

—Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a rout in France where Voltaire was one of the guests. Chesterfield seemed to pay great deference to the brilliant circle of ladies, when Voltaire thus accosted him: "My Lord, I know your are a judge: which are more beautiful, the English or French ladies?" "Upon my word," replied his lordship with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoiseur in paintings."

—The details about the accident by which the Empress of the French and her son got nearly drowned, and which brought about the death of the pilot, show that Eugenie's self-willed obstinacy was the cause of the whole accident. She refused to listen to the earnest entreaties of the experienced sailors, by whom she told that she was accustomed to blind obedience.

—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a young woman of that city has commenced a suit in the Knox County Circuit Court against Mrs. Ellen Miller, of Yates City, for slander. The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Ellen Miller said that Miss Hogue was no better than she should be, and like insinuations, which, however, were stated in a broader manner than we have stated them. About one hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the case is one of marked interest.

—Charles Muhlehm, of the Canton of Uri, in Switzerland, has been fined eight hundred francs for refusing to accept an office. This incident is so different from anything in the experience of Americans that we can hardly appreciate it.

—Nelson Terryl, of the Pennsylvania oil region, who refused $800,000 for his farm three years ago, has just sold it for $500,000.

—A French author, named Deschanel, published a book entitled, "The Evil that is Said about Women." It had a sale of seven editions. It was succeeded by a companion book, called "The Good that is Said about Women." It had no sale at all.

—Mr. S. N. Pike is the owner of about five thousand acres of the Newark marshes, near New York, and, with another large owner, is organizing a company to drain and reclaim these vast tracts. They have adopted a system of diking by means of walls of cast iron plates.

—Celia Logan, Olive's sister, is the original of Constant Mayer's picture, Love's Melancholy.

—Jeff, a colored man living in Washington, is fifty years old, and the father of twenty-nine boys and a girl.

—Thurlow Weed lives in a $50,000 mansion in Fifth avenue, New York, with a maiden daughter of his, who acts as housekeeper.

—Gen. Fremont has disposed of his New York home, and lives with his family at a beautiful place at Tarrytown.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, who wrote "I would not live always," is contentedly going through his 71st year.

—Charles Dickens will lecture before the New York Press Club on the "Life of a Reporter."

—Somebody says that Gen. Lee's oldest son is on the eve of marriage.

The Latest Chicago Scandal.

Chicago gossips have a sweet and appetizing morsel in the new divorce case just opened to popular criticism by the filing of a bill in court in the divorce case of Quimby vs. Quimby, and its publication in detail in the city journals. The parties are all well known residents and belong to the most aristocratic circles. The story reveals some of the most revolting details ever exposed to public view, and illustrates with painful vividness the wretchedness and sin which abides in some houses of the wealthy and fashionable. Considering the social and financial position of the parties, the revolting and unnatural accusation against the husband, and the mother of the plaintiff, and the amount of property involved, it puts the famous Burch and Hart L. Stewart cases in the shade, and will prove more than a nine days' wonder, unless succeeded by something even more disgusting and unnatural. The case is a suit for a divorce brought by Mrs. Gertrude A. Quimby, a young wife twenty two years of age, and four years married, against Benjamin F. Quimby, about double his wife's age, of the firm of Quimby & Howley, real estate agents and stock brokers. The charge is adultery with the mother of the plaintiff, and the daughter's father-in-law, and at other times subsequent. Mrs. Quimby is the daughter of the late Eri Reynolds, by his second wife, and is the owner in her own name of a very valuable property on Wabash avenue, fronting the site of the First Presbyterian Church, and four houses near Congress street. The unhappy pair have been separated for two years, the wife having left the first named gay Lothario husband of infidelity, but the bill for divorce was not presented until within a month, when the suit for alimony was filed, and is now pending. The husband then attempted to prevent her from leaving the house, and locked her in her own room, but she escaped and took refuge with a friend. The bill applies for a divorce, for custody of a son two years and for permission to resume her maiden name, and a subsequent bill asks for an injunction to restrain her husband from the further use of her property. The plaintiff has retained, to conduct the case, Messrs. Tyler & Hibbard, Arrington & Dent and Goodrich & Holoerte, a formidable array of legal talent, indicating the magnitude which the suit will probably assume. The defendant has not yet filed an answer, but it is rumored that this will contain some equally startling developments.

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English Treatment of Our Foreign Born Citizens.

At the Cooper Union Hall, New York, on Saturday evening, a vast multitude of our adopted citizens of Irish nativity, assembled in response to a call that had been published by the officers of the Irish Brigade, the Corcoran Legion, and other Irish soldiers who fought during the war. The object of the meeting was to utter a formidable protest against the course which has been pursued by the American Government, in failing to protect the lives of all the citizens of the Republic, and in not vindicating the just rights and privileges of American citizens at home or abroad, whether infringed by private individuals or regularly organized governments. Behind the platform were the flags of the 107th Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Corcoran Legion). Above the platform was a banner which bore the inscription: "The rights of naturalized citizens must be protected; our claim on the Republic is earned by our devotion." Among the gentlemen on the platform were Gens. Sweeny, Barlow, Alien, D. F. Burke, McIvor, Gleason, Cochrane, and Halpine, and several Colonels and Majors. Gen. McIvor presided.

The Secretary, Gen. Burke, read a resolution emphatically pronouncing for a prompt release of our fellow-citizens who are incarcerated in English or Irish prisons, without trial, as well as those who have been unjustly convicted or concerned; and demanding full pardon for those, who, after a term of confinement without trial or accusation have been released on condition of quitting Ireland. The resolutions further fully disclaim and disavow the doctrine lately laid down by the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, claiming that a naturalized citizen of the United States still remains a subject of the Queen of England. Speeches were made by Gen. Chas. G. Halpine, Gen. John Cochrane and Capt. McClelland. The speakers advanced all the arguments that could be adduced in support of the resolutions. Secretary Seward, Minister Adams, and Consul West were denounced for their apathy and disregard of the dignity and privileges which every American citizen, native or adopted, claims as his right, and which he expects to be maintained in his behalf by the Government which he upholds. The resolution was passed with enthusiasm.

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180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS

ROB ROY FLANNELS,

PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNELS,

UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS,

COL'D CANTON FLANNELS, &c.,

A LARGE STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

SHAWLS,

SONTAGS,
HOODS, NUBIAS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

The attention of Country Merchants and Retail Dealers is respectfully invited to the large stock and MODERATE PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

The Daily Commercial

VARIETIES.

NOVEMBER.

The mellow year is hastening to its close;
The little birds have almost sung their last;
Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast—
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows.
The patient beauty of the scentless rose,
Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glassed,
Hangs, a pale mourner for the summer past,
And makes a little summer where it grows.
In the chill sunbeam of the faint, brief day,
The dusky waters shoulder as they may,
Their course through sere choir-not the struggling way
To oozy beaches, which no deep tides deliver;
And the gaunt woods, in ragged, sombre array,
Wrap their red limbs with sombre ivy twine.

John Bull apparently takes his jokes all at once, when he gives himself up to their enjoyment; at least that is a fair inference from the looks of a handsome volume, just published in London and bearing the title of "Punians" or "Thoughts wise and otherwise." The book is a beautifully printed and well illustrated quarto. Some of its wit is rather weak and some of its jokes are stale, but here are a few specimens "taken as they run:"

How were Adam and Eve prevented from gambling? Their pair o' dice was taken away from them.

What stone should have been placed at the garden of Eden after the expulsion? Adam aint in (Adamantine).

Why did Adam bite the apple Eve gave him? Because he had no knife.

How do we know Lord Byron was good tempered? Because he always kept his choler down.

If a tough beefsteak could speak, what English poet would it name? Chaw-sir.

What author would eye-glasses and spectacles mention if they could speak? You see by us (Eusebius).

Why is an author the most wonderful man in the world? Because his tail comes out of his head.

Why is the letter D like a squalling child? Because it makes ma mad.

What letter of the Greek alphabet did the ex-King Otho probably think of on leaving Athens? Oh! my crown.

Why is a boy like a puppy? Because he's a youniker (young cur).

On what side of a church does a yew tree grow? The outside.

Why is a water-lily like a whale? They both come to the surface to blow.

Why is a goose like a cow's tail? Because they both grow down.

"I wonder how they make lucifer matches?" said Mrs. Candle.

"The process is very simple," said Mr. Candle; "I once made one."

"How did you manage it?" she asked.

"By leading you to the altar," replied Mr. Candle.

IMMUNITY OF GREAT CRIMINALS.

Evasion of Justice in Courts.

The easy evasion of justice by those who commit the most bold and extensive crimes against property, has come to be considered a settled thing, and when a man is arrested for some petty theft the common remark is, He did not steal enough: to steal ten dollars sends a man to prison, to steal ten thousand makes him respectable. This impunity to great criminals is not the fault of the courts as a general thing; judges and jurors are ready to inflict the penalties of the law impartially; but the great thieves find means of escape, or of compromise and adjustment, before the law touches them, which are out of the reach of the petty thief. It is the disposition of friends and associates to shield the smart, well dressed and respectable villain that enables him to escape while the lesser villain is punished. But that such criminals do escape, as a general fact by whatever means, is demoralizing to the community, only less so than if the courts themselves were so corrupt as to make this perverse distinction between large and small criminals. Judge Shipman, in opening the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Ct., the other day, made some excellent remarks on this subject in his charge to the grand jury, suggested of course by several cases of defalcations of bank officers that were to come before the jury. Among other things he said, in allusion to dishonest bank officers:

"They are men of good social standing, and raised by their salaries above want, and are removed from many of the temptations which assail those in the obscure and humbler walks of life. To fall to punish them when they deliberately violate their trust and plunder those who have relied on their integrity, while at the same time the more ignorant and degraded offenders against law are visited with its penalties, shocks the moral sense, and is a bitter mockery of justice. It renders property insecure, encourages fraud, and removes those wholesome checks which should guard and warn others from walking in the same path of crime. The position of the active officers of a bank, who are daily employed in conducting its affairs, is one of peculiar responsibility. They are intrusted not only with the property of the opulent who are able to bear losses, and who have usually a potent voice in selecting those officers, but they control the interest of the small stockholders—of widows and orphans, whose sole means of support are often the small savings of a life of industry and self denial, carefully invested by those who have passed away, as a security against want for friends who have shared their affection and been dependent on their care. No more delicate or sacred earthly trusts can be committed to men than these. And yet they are often shamefully violated and the public and the victims are told that the high positions of the culprits, their attractive and manly qualities, their past unblemished reputation, or their eminent piety, or all combined, are such that those who have the earliest and free access to the evidence of guilt do not desire their punishment, and cannot find it in their hearts to aid in bringing them to justice. If the moral sense of those most immediately interested in the management of these institutions is reduced to this sickly condition, it is quite time that a law was enacted declaring every officer, director or stockholder of a bank, who has knowledge that a fraud has been committed upon it, and fails to make immediate complaint to the officers of the law, an accessory after the fact, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If a miserable vender of counterfeit currency passes a spurious note at a bank and is detected, he is at once handed over to the officers of the law. If the bolder robber seizes a package of bills from its counter or messenger, he is immediately arrested, if possible, and brought to justice. Shall it be said that an officer of a bank who commits, with coolness and deliberation, a long series of crimes, the smallest of which is more flagrant than counterfeiting or ordinary theft, may, when he can pursue his guilty vocation no longer with secresy and success, assemble his partial friends, make his confession and apology, and then leisurely depart, with none to hinder or molest him? Are laws made only for the comparatively weak, ignorant and helpless? Is the whole force of society, operating through the expensive machinery of criminal justice, to be expended upon its obscure and worthless members, while the more conspicuous ones are screened from punishment, and treated as mere victims of misfortune, entitled to sympathizing regrets, and to every facility for concealment or flight?

"So demoralizing has the sentiment of the community on this subject become, that offenders of the more respectable class begin to demand exemption from punishment as a right. It is not one sinner in man of education and prominence, notoriously guilty of repeated and extensive forgeries, while temporarily confined, or rather lodged, in the jail in this county, had the effrontery to denounce every one of his victims who hesitated to unite with him in suppressing the evidence of his guilt. He finally overcame all their scruples, and is now engaged in enlightening other communities on their moral duties, and in the enjoyment of the patronage and favor of society. But mark the contrast. About the same time, in the same city, an obscure, uneducated day-laborer forged a single small check, presented it at the bank, was detected and speedily consigned to the State prison at Weathersfield for a term of years.

"I am justified in dwelling upon this subject by the magnitude of the evil; for money is lost to the rightful owners, and more families ruined by embezzlement and forgery, than by all other forms of private robbery. These crimes plow the furrows of sorrow deep in the hearts of innocent relatives, and plant the seeds of misery which only death can eradicate. When committed on a large scale, they are usually the work of men who occupy at the same time places of responsibility and trust, and who are too often shielded from punishment by the leniency of the public or the connivance and partiality of friends. The evil is rapidly increasing in every direction where men are employed to handle the money of others, and we see the fruits of this indulgent public sentiment in the plunder of the revenues of the government, in the repeated sale of official connivance and favor, in crippled or broken corporations, in families reduced from affluence to poverty, in relatives plunged in grief and shame, and in the boldness and impunity with which pecuniary fraud is so often perpetrated. With the increase of wealth, and especially with the eagerness of our people to speedily become rich, and their growing fondness for extravagance and display, this evil will not away every security against commercial dishonesty, and infuse its poison throughout the whole frame of society, unless the community adopt a higher standard of judgment and action in dealing with those who forfeit their integrity in place of trust. The man who takes the money of another by indictable fraud must be treated the same as the one who takes it by force. The man who robs a bank from behind the counter must stand upon the same level as the one who does it in front. At all events, the fact that by a false pretense of honesty he has obtained the confidence of others only to betray them, should not entitle him to occupy higher and safer ground than ordinary offenders."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FORTY DROPS OF METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY contain as much virtue as sixty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Neuralgia, Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it. For sale by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Headaches, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpid energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW CURES BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

W. S. Brown, Esq., Olean, Cass county, from HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS

Charles Kelm, Esq., Ninety third street and Eighth avenue, N. Y., from DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

Mrs. Welsh Edwards, N. Y. Theater, from SORE THROAT.

F. W. Wilkinson, Esq., No. 19 Beaufort avenue, Brooklyn, from GENERAL DEBILITY.

F. Spitzer, Esq., No. 205 West Thirty-eighth street, from INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

T. Knurter, Esq., 169 Division street, N. Y., from CHRONIC CATARRH, and his wife from GENERAL WEAKNESS.

H. Cohen, Franklin street, N. Y.—GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVED.

Mrs. Johanna Fuchs, 14 Spring street, N. Y.—STRENGTHENED AFTER TYPHUS FEVER.

H. A. Rapp, Rochester, New York—LUNGS STRENGTHENED.

George Bonne, No. 387 Eighth avenue, N. Y.—CAN NOT BE WITHOUT IT.

L. L. Lee, Essex county, Port Henry—HAS DONE HIM GOOD.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 174 Smithfield street, C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

Opens Wednesday, November 27,

WINTER BONNETS,

THE SHEPHERDESS, DRESS, EUGENIE.

All New Shapes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

11 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SILK UNDERWEAR,

YARNS, WORSTEDS AND

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES and LACE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,

VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,

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CARPETS.

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

LOW-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

OIL CLOTHS

A NEW INVOICE OF

CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,

AND EXTRA QUALITY OF

RAG CARPETS.

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VELVET CARPETS.

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NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES

JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

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HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

B. W. SPERM OIL.

5 BBLS. FOR SALE BY

E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

Corner Wood and First sts.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

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OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUMB,

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MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, Principal.

Terms, per Quarter—For Instrumental, on Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Teachers. eod

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bxs Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 bbls Minot Meal; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

1867. 1885. 1867.

DELAWARE

MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$664,000 00	
On Fire Risks	180,594 11	
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866		$ 813,687 01
		336,305 00
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867:		$1,149,992 01
On Marine and Inland Risks	$605,926 79	
On Fire Risks	136,952 31	
		$ 743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, &c.		105,445 09
		$ 848,591 39
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the same time, viz:		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$386,451 11	
Fire Losses	65,854 93	
Return Premiums	82,828 87	
Re-Insurances	40,054 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,696 72	
Taxes—U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.	20,615 59	
Expenses, &c.	17,062 24	
		$ 608,545 21
		$ 240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 5-20's	$ 201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,100 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cents. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. RR. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	1,470 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR. Co.	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,500	Par. Market value	$1,104,804 50
	Cost, $1,089,679 46.	
	Real Estate	$ 36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6,076 00. Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank	100,317 40
	Cash in Drawer	2982
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificates of profit to be issued under $25. By the act of incorporation two certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James H. Orne,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
R. Jones Brooke,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger,
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

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OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BARKER, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	Wm. Eichbaum,
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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000
CASH ..... 175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

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James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison,	John H. Caulfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. T. H. Gilmore,
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JNO. H. DEVAN, Secretary.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

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JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Ihmsen,

CALL AND SEE THE

PRIVATE GAS APPARATUS,

FOR

Country Villas, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Manufactories, Railroad Stations, &c.

The attention of gentlemen residing in the country, manufacturers and others, outside of line of city pipes, is especially called to an examination of the

WORKING MODEL GAS APPARATUS,

Now on exhibition at the Warehouse of

LUPTON & CHRISTY.

362 PENN STREET, opposite Ft. Wayne Depot.

The Gas is made from Residuum of Petroleum, in combination with Lime, costs less and is richer in illuminating power than Coal Gas.

The Apparatus is simple, and can be operated by any laborer of ordinary capacity with perfect safety, and has been in successful use in Wheeling and New York.

Petroleo Calcium Gas Co.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

1867. FALL. 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS,

JAMISON

& CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS,

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sales; weigh from 10 to 14 lbs to the pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

FRENCH CHINTZES.

YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.

BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.

TABLE LINENS.

10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL.

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne an Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, or Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.

COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Wilson's Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Hyde & Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. mwf

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

JOHN ROTH, ... J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale House at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 4th day of November, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them with a call.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to merit a share.

For medical purposes particular attention is extended to the importation of OLD GENUINE WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS, and the like.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND Allegheny City, Pa.

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,

DRUGGIST,

103 FIFTH STREET,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

TOILET SOAPS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

PATENT MEDICINES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. mws

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. BAIER. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTNER.

BAIER, KNAKE & BUETTNER.

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1723-1y

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

mws

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,

360 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 138

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS,

SHOES,

RUBBERS and

LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &c.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA

JOSIAH WEBB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEBB & TWOMBLY'S

PREMIUM CHOCOLATES, PREPARED COCOA, COCOA SHELLS AND PASTE, BROMA SPICE AND UNION STICKS, &c.,

MILTON, MASS.

Having accepted the Agency of this celebrated make of Chocolate and Cocoa preparations, we can now offer the same at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal in quality to any manufactured.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10,000 POUNDS

Choice Buckwheat,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

WHOLESALE GROCER,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,

Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL).

And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The vintage of 1865 is much superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

SAML. P. SHRIVER, ... JASON M. HON. ESTOY, JON. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGH SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN, ... JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JE

The Daily Commercial

City Politics—The Opposition in a Dilemma.

The Democratic City Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, with closed doors. We have not the means of ascertaining all that was done, but we understand that representatives were admitted from the new districts, and that a general expression of views upon the question as to the "expediency" or "inexpediency" of nominating a "clean ticket" (as the *Post* has it), developed the fact that a decided majority still favor an adjournment without calling a Convention. The straightouts made a bold and vigorous effort in favor of a Convention, taking the ground that the Committee has no right to forestall the action of the party in this way. They claim that it is the duty of the Committee to call the convention together, and thus give the party, through its representatives, an opportunity to decide for themselves what is best to be done under the circumstances. The minority further threaten to call a convention, and nominate a straight ticket, irrespective of the action of the majority, should they decide to vote against making nominations. Should this threat be carried into execution, it is easy to foresee that, even should the majority "arrange" for the nomination of a mongrel ticket, they would not have a shadow of a chance for success. The Committee finally adjourned to meet again on Friday next. Their purpose is to await the action of the Labor Convention, which meets this evening in the hall of the Firemen's Association. It is said that the leaders of the Labor party, and many of the rank and file, strongly oppose the fusion arrangement, and should it be consummated they will by no means give it their support. The prospects of Messrs. Blackmore, Allinder & Co., are exceedingly gloomy, and in any event we can safely reckon them as effectually laid upon the shelf. By no arrangement can they enter the contest with the slightest show of success 'gainst the regular nominees of the Republican party.

Death of Chief Engineer Lyle, of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* gives the following particulars of the death of David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department: Our city has lost a worthy citizen in the sudden and sorrowful death of David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. This morning shortly after 7 o'clock, an old lady named Elizabeth Hayes, entered the office of the Fire Department, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and seeing Mr. Lyle sitting on the sofa, as she supposed asleep, called his name. Shaking the body and receiving no response, she hurried into the Central Telegraph office and told the operators that she believed Mr. Lyle was dead. The belief was but too true. Mr. Lyle was last seen quietly talking with two gentlemen in his office, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He seemed in his usual health. From the appearance of the office this morning, it seems that some time during that afternoon he went to the safe, and taking out his money, commenced counting it, and while thus engaged, fell down dead. The body was found in the southwestern corner of the room, the head resting on a spittoon and against the leg of the table, which had made a deep mark in the face. The left hand clutched a $1000 bond, while upon the table where he must have been at work there lay four $1000 bonds and a $50 bond, and a paper containing some figuring. The door of the safe, where he kept his personal papers was open. The body had been lying there since last seen, and the face had commenced to bloat.

This sudden death of Mr. Lyle has caused a deep feeling of sorrow, especially among the fraternity of firemen, among whom he was universally liked. From his early boyhood, to the time of his death, being forty-nine years old, he has been connected with the Fire Department. From its first organization, in 1835, he has been a member of the Fairmount Steam Fire Company, No. 32, and for twenty-five years past, was President of the Company. His strict attention to duty, and his many good qualities, secured his election as Chief of the Fire Department in 1860, which office he has held ever since, and had he lived, would have served his third term ending October 1, 1868. During his long connection with this Department, he had so ruled as to give entire satisfaction to the firemen and fire companies. He was ever kind to those associated with him, and greeted everybody in such a manner as to win their respect. Hardly in all his career has he missed attending a fire, and when any difficulties whatever occurred between companies, he was the first to concert measures of peace. To his efforts, largely, has the success of our Fire Department been due. During the war, when many of our soldiers were suffering in their destitution, he was one of the first to volunteer his aid to their relief; and many a soldier's wife will stand a mourner in the face, will treasure with respect and honor the memory of David M. Lyle. Mr. Lyle was unmarried, and lived at No. 817 Filbert street. He was a brother to Gen. Peter Lyle.

A Mournful Pleasure Excursion

"Mark Twain," a passenger on the Quaker City, thinks the Holy Land excursion one of the most doleful voyages of the century, and thus describes it in the *Herald*:

The steamer Quaker City has accomplished at last her extraordinary voyage and returned to her old pier at the foot of Wall street, after an absence of five months and a half. The expedition was a success in some respects, in some it was not. Originally it was advertised as a "pleasure excursion." Well, perhaps it was a pleasure excursion, but certainly it did not look like one; certainly it did not act like one. Anybody's and everybody's notion of a pleasure excursion is that the parties to it will of a necessity be young and giddy and some what boisterous. They will dance a good deal, sing a good deal, make love, and pray very little. Anybody's and everybody's notion of a well conducted funeral is that there must be a hearse and corpse, and chief mourners and mourners by courtesy, many old people, much solemnity, no levity, and a prayer and a sermon withal. Three-fourths of the Quaker City's passengers were between forty and seventy years of age! There was a picnic crowd for you! It may be supposed that the other fourth was composed of young girls. Not a bit of it was. It was chiefly composed of rusty old bachelors and a child of six years. Let us average the ages of the Quaker City's pilgrims, and set the figure down at fifty years. In any man insane enough to imagine that the Quaker City pilgrims ever made love, danced, laughed, told anecdotes, dealt in ungodly levity? In my experience they shined little in these matters. No doubt it was presumed here on shore that the following of the veterans laughed, sang and romped all day, and day after day, and kept up a noisy excitement from one end of the ship to the other; and that they played blind man's buff, or danced quadrilles and waltzes on moonlight evenings on the quarter deck; and that at odd moments of unoccupied time they jotted a laconic item or two in the journals they opened on such an elaborate plan when they left home, and then skurried off to their whist and euchre tables under the cabin lamps. If these things were presumed, the presumption was at fault. The miserable excursionists sat around on deck and frisky. They played no blind man's buff; they dealt not in whist; they shirked not the Irksome journal, for alas! most of them were even writing it up. Such parties never ranged, they talked but little, they never sang save in the nightly prayer meeting. The pleasure ship was a synagogue, and the pleasure trip was a funeral excursion without a corpse. [There is nothing exhilerating about a funeral excursion without a corpse.] A free, hearty laugh was a sound that was not heard oftener than once in seven days, and then it came from the cabin table, and when it was heard it met with precious little sympathy. The excursionists danced, on three separate evenings, long, long ago (it seems an age), quadrilles, of a single set, made up of three ladies and five gentlemen (the latter with handkerchiefs around their arms to signify their sex), who timed their feet to the solemn wheezing of a melodeon; but even this melancholy orgie was voted to be insipid, and dancing was discontinued.

The pilgrims played dominoes when too much "Josephus" or Robinson's Holy Land Researches," or book writing, made recreation necessary—for dominoes is about as mild and sinless a game as any in the world, perhaps, excepting always the ineffably insipid diversion they call croquet, which is a game where you don't pocket any balls and don't carom on anything of any consequence, and when you are done nobody has to pay, and there are no cigars or drinks to saw off. Dominoes occasionally there isn't any satisfaction whatever about it —they played dominoes till they were rested, and then they blackguarded each other privately till prayer time. When it was not scarcely sick they were uncommonly prompt when the dinner gong sounded. Such was our daily life on board the ship—solemnity, decorum, dinner, dominoes, prayers, slander. It was not lively enough for a pleasure trips but if we had only had a corpse it would have made a gorgeous funeral excursion. It is all over now, but when I look back, the idea of those voyages ole fossils skipping forth on a six months' picnic, seems exquisitely ludicrous. The advertised title of the expedition—"The Grand Holy Land Pleasure Excursion"—was a shameful misnomer. "The Grand Holy Land Funeral Procession" would have been better—much better.

Arrivals at the Penitentiary.

Sheriff A. T. Black, of Mercer county, arrived in Allegheny City on Monday afternoon, having in custody a man named John Ashton, jr., whom he safely lodged in the Western Penitentiary, whither he had been consigned by the sentence of the Criminal Court of Mercer county of voluntary manslaughter, in the killing of an Irishman with whom he had a quarrel about a woman, and was sentenced, on Saturday last, to an imprisonment of four years and six months in the Western Penitentiary. Considerable feeling existed in Mercer county in regard to the conviction of Ashton, many asserting that he was justifiable in the killing. A number of parties threatened that he should never be taken to the Penitentiary, and after it Black fearing that an attempt would be made at the railroad station to rescue the prisoner from him before they got on the train, he quietly and unobtrusively got the company with a Deputy, started in a wagon with him and drove all morning and during the night to Meadville, where they safely lodged him in the Penitentiary.

On the same afternoon a man named John Scott was brought to this city by Sheriff Jones, Beaver county, and safely lodged also consigned to the Western Penitentiary, where he was convicted of horse stealing. Scott purchased ten horses from farmers residing in Huntingdon county. He was convicted on other stealing last to an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of eight years and six months. Scott is well known as a desperate character, and after his sentence asserted that he would never go to the Penitentiary. To guard against all attempts at rescue, Sheriff Bahnard handcuffed his prisoner to his own hand, and in this manner brought him here, and safely consigned him to prison.

CITY MATTERS.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Lodge of the Miners' International Association will meet in this city on the 6th of December.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Republicans of the Sixth and Ninth wards will meet at the School Houses in their respective wards this evening, to name candidates for the various ward offices.

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—The National Wool Growers' Association will assemble in the Quarter Sessions Room, in the Court house, to-day at twelve o'clock, noon.

FENIAN MEETING.—There will be a Fenian meeting at Robert's Hall, corner of Fifth and Cherry alleys, this evening. A number of speakers are expected to address the meeting.

IRON CEILING.—The Gilbert patent corrugated iron ceiling for fire-proof buildings, is on exhibition at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street. The public are invited to call and examine it.

WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Labor Reform Convention will reassemble this evening, at seven o'clock, in the hall of the Firemen's Association, City Building, to nominate candidates for city offices.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A little daughter of Mr. Hickey was severely bitten yesterday by a dog belonging to John Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey was arrested at the instance of Mr. Hickey, when it was finally agreed to kill the dog, which end of the difficulty.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A correspondent suggests that on to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, a collection should be taken up in the various congregations in the wards, for the benefit of the poor, which will be given over to the Associated Charities. The suggestion is one that will meet with hearty approval.

PERSONAL.—The following members of the Press are in the City for the purpose of attending the National Wool Growers' Association: C. D. Brage, Chicago *Republican*; N. P. Bailey, Cleveland *Herald*; Ed. Harris, *Ohio Farmer*; S. C. Bordman, *Prairie Farmer*.

PROPOSED RE-UNION.—The 102d Regimental organization intend having a Social Re-union supper shortly. A meeting of the Society will be held on Friday evening, at which time the arrangements will be completed. The semi-annual election of officers will also be held.

RE-UNION.—The Society of the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers intend holding a social re-union some time in December, to celebrate the organization of the regiment. All members of the regiment are requested to meet at the Firemen's Association Rooms next Friday evening to complete the arrangements.

EUREKA BASE BALL CLUB.—We would remind our readers that the Annual ball of the above-mentioned club takes place this evening, at Wilkin's Hall. From the list of managers appointed, we have no doubt but the lovers of Terpsichore will be entitled to quite a pleasant evening. We recommend all to patronize this the first ball of this enterprising company.

RAILWAY MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Allegheny city and Snyder's Hollow Railroad Company, by call will be held this afternoon at the o'clock, at Mr. Gray's Hotel, corner of Jackson street and Pasture lane, Allegheny. It is probable that the balance of the road will be let this afternoon to the lowest bidder. A number of speakers are expected to address the meeting.

BREAKING A SHOW WINDOW.—A young man named Wm. Thompson was arrested by officer Glenn last night for breaking one of the Fifth street show windows of Pittsock's book store. It appears that the impson was staggering along the street in an intoxicated condition and fell against the show window, breaking one of the large pieces of glass. The officer on the beat at the corner of Fifth street attracted the attention of the police and the offender was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. John Lutherman, an aged citizen of Washington county, Pa., died quite recently. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He took an active part in politics, and wielded his influence for the success of the Republican party. He was a very ardent and sincere supporter of the early Methodist Episcopal Church. In April, 1866 he and wife celebrated their golden wedding, and at the time lived together fifty years. It was attended by his children and grandchildren, as well as many friends of the family.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—The next term of the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions will commence on Monday next. John W. Hilolie, Esq., who has served in the Department for 1866, which office he has held ever since, and had he lived, would have served his third term ending October 1, 1868. During his long connection with this Department, he had so ruled as to give entire satisfaction to the firemen and fire companies. He was ever kind to those associated with him, and greeted everybody in such a manner as to win their respect. Hardly in all his career has he missed attending a fire, and when any difficulties whatever occurred between companies, he was the first to concert measures of peace. To his efforts, largely, has the success of our Fire Department been due. During the war, when many of our soldiers were suffering in their destitution, he was one of the first to volunteer his aid to their relief; and many a soldier's wife will stand a mourner in the face, will treasure with respect and honor the memory of David M. Lyle. Mr. Lyle was unmarried, and lived at No. 817 Filbert street. He was a brother to Gen. Peter Lyle.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Sunday night as Thomas Dickson, an enlisted man on duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, was passing along Carson street, Lawrenceville, he was attacked by a man named John Paradine, who, without any provocation, struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe wound. Information was made before Alderman Pearson yesterday, and a warrant issued for his arrest, but it is supposed he has left the city. He is already under bonds to keep the peace for one year, and should he be detected he will be severely dealt with.

LARCENY OF A HARNESS.—Monday evening the stable of John G. Brown, Esq., Clerk of Courts, in Duquesne borough, was entered by thieves and a set of buggy harness stolen. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning, when Mr. Brown was about having his horse hitched up; for the purpose of coming to the city and found the harness was gone. The horse in the stable was picked. The thief undoubtedly cut the top from a buggy, and taking off the curtain, thus ordering the vehicle unfit for use in it going he rode off. The curtain was valued at about sixty dollars. No clue which could lead to the detection of the thief has yet been obtained.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A lady residing in Allegheny met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon, on Federal street, Allegheny. She was rid ng on one of the cars of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company for this city. It appears that while the car was descending the steep grade between Water street and the Federal street bridge, the driver took a broom and rubbed it under the wheels to check the speed, as the brakes were insufficient. The lady observed this act on the driver's part, supposing that a collision with a railroad train was imminent, she rushed out to the platform and jumped off. In jumping she fell, and in endeavoring to gain her feet was struck by a passing wagon and again knocked down. The left hand of the wagon passed over the young lady, tearing the flesh and inflicting a severe wound. Medical assistance was at once procured, and the lady was attended to, after which she was removed to her home.

Prof. Biessner's Concert.

The chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College was filled last evening by a fashionable and appreciative audience, a large number of our prominent musical *dilettanti* being present. Lack of the previous notice of the concert is probably the only truthful way to account for the poor attendance. Although the programme of the evening was not as varied in character as is usually the case in concerts, it was highly creditable manner. Prof. Biessner delighted all who heard him with piano solos in his own composition, which was replete with artistic merit. The singing of the Germania Male Quartette was enjoyable of the character we have attended in giving to that organization a high reputation, and which it highly contributed to their very effective entertainment.

Flight of a Murderer.

A man giving his name as Keenan, but who it has been ascertained has been traveling under the name of Scott, and other *aliases*, a few Weeks since took passage on the steamer Hudson No. 4, Capt. McNulty, for O Hara street, near Spring Alley, in the Fifth ward. He received a letter postmarked "Baltimore" on the same afternoon, and on the following morning, after getting supplied a board bill of eighteen dollars, which he paid, he left the house. He proceeded to the levee and engaged in the wool raising and manufacturing business.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL COURT—ADJOURNMENT.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning the case of Wm. M. Moffitt vs. Alexander McNeill, indicted for libel, on oath of Daniel O'Neill, was called up. On motion of defendant's counsel the case was continued until the next term of Court.

There being no further business for the present, those remaining open on the docket were continued until the December term, and the jurors summoned were discharged, with the thanks of the Court, from further attendance.

The hall of A. H. V. Elder, indicted for embezzlement, was rem ved.

The business of the Criminal Court will commence on Monday morning.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The case of Simpson vs. Verner, reported on trial yesterday, has not yet been concluded.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

79—Foster & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Coal Company.
71—Weber, Bro. & Co. vs. O. B. Jones, administrator of Geo. B. Jones.
72—Brown vs. Hall.
75—Adams vs. the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
77—Warden et al., vs. Watters.
78—Parkin vs. Hackett & Hackett & Co.
8—Morrison vs. Bennett and wife.
83—Birdsey vs. Wilkins township.

ORPHANS' COURT—J. KAY, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Henry Meisterfeld for use of Wm. French, Sr., vs. Frederick Butch. Action on a mechanic's lien against a building in East Birmingham. Jury out.

Joseph Ryan vs. Thomas Ryan. Action in replevin for one brown mare, valued at $200. On trial. Plaintiff sworn. Wm. Hill Schaik. Motion for a new trial, and reasons filed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

46—McCoskey vs. Kortz.
2—James Marshall & Co. vs. Tweddle.
56—Mitchell vs. Caldwell.
58—Towle vs. McAboy.

The School of Design.

This statement might be taken among the foremost objects in which our citizens have an interest, as the progressive character of the "Iron City," incorporated under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, depends upon the fostering of the most practical and experienced persons, it must be apparent to common sense must be patronized by the most distinguished families in this community, and is now enjoying a liberal patronage from the first families of Pittsburgh. Labor was the primal decree to the human family pursuant to the curse. Labor to their subsistence, and in the broad, free of the civilized principles, with a view of avoiding that curse, and by others a search after wisdom, and thereby the application to the richness of life, and its relation to the right duties of life, and its relation to the right duties of life, and its relation to the right duties